

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, held on Monday evening, the 17th instant, resolutions were passed authorizing the Magistrate of Police to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the Commissioners, for one thousand shares of stock in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company; and also authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, with interest at six per cent. per annum, and redeemable at not less than ten nor more than twenty years after their respective dates, and that the payment of the principal money and the accruing interest to become due by the bonds so to be issued, be secured and provided for by the assessment and the collection of a sufficient amount of taxes from the real estate, the colored and white polls, and other subjects of taxation within the town of Wilmington, according to the provisions of an act passed by the late Legislature, entitled "An act to extend the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington." T. D. MEARES and MILES COSTIN were appointed proxies to represent the town subscription in the Railroad Convention to be held at Marion C. H. in March next, their expenses to be paid by the town.

"More Constitutional Doctrine."

There are some people in this world, who live under the impression that their simple *ipse dixit* must settle every controversy—that a sneer is an argument, and the imputation of "falsehood" and "malignity" in their opponents, a perfect defence of themselves against the charge of political hypocrisy and double dealing, when fastened down and proved upon them. With them it is quite sufficient to characterize an argument which they cannot answer, as "ridiculous," and it is equally in their line to resort to personal insinuations, when fair and manly opposition is beyond their reach. We name no names; but when we mention our friends of the *Fayetteville Observer*, most readers will recognize the portrait without a more minute description. Certain it is, that that paper has displayed a remarkable lack of fairness, to say nothing of courtesy, in its course upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution. We say distinctly, and we challenge a valid contradiction, that we advance no new doctrine when we assert, that amendments by Legislative enactment is the only mode authorized in the Constitution. This doctrine is found plainly and emphatically laid down in the Constitution itself, the provisions of which we have quoted more than once before. If the words of the Constitution mean anything, they mean to forbid amendment in any other way. They say expressly, that "No part of the Constitution of the State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times," etc. Even under the penalty of being considered "ridiculous," we would venture to enquire of our friends of the *Observer*, what interpretation they can give of the clause of the Constitution in relation to amendments, that will not sanction the doctrine of the *Journal*—or that will sanction any other doctrine. We really wish to see and know—and if we are wrong, to be set right; but our mind is stubborn—it must have a matter proved to it before it can give its consent to receive it as an article of belief; and unfortunately, our friends of the *Observer*, in their superior wisdom, have, so far, only vouchsafed to us the very cheering assurance that our argument is "ridiculous," and that we are very naughty. All this may be so, but perhaps the effect of the *Observer's* assertion would not be at all lessened, were they supported by something in the shape of arguments drawn from the only instrument of intrinsic authority in the matter. So far, they have not been so condescending as to furnish us with such. We believe this is a government of Laws and Constitution, and that, under such a government, no change can be legally made, except in accordance with the Constitution, and in the manner prescribed by law—not even if every man in the State desired it. It could no doubt be done, and the whole affair set aside, without the intervention of existing Constitutional forms, but it would be revolution, and not lawful amendment. We have no time to pursue this subject now, but will resume it in our next. By the way, we have not seen the debates in Convention for a long while, but expect to lay our hands upon them in a day or two. We wish to discuss the matter calmly and dispassionately, simply for the purpose of placing the truth before our readers; they are quite competent to form their own conclusions, and we have no fears for their verdict. *No Convention will be called—none can be called.*

It seems that the Clerk, in enrolling the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad bill for the Speakers to sign, omitted three or four sections, which omission was not noticed by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and thus the bill, as signed, differs in this respect from that which passed both Houses. Gen. SANDERS does not consider the omission as fatal, or calculated to defeat the operation of the bill. We think, however, that the idea of amending the record, on the mere responsibility of the officers of the General Assembly, after the adjournment of that body, is perfectly apocryphal, and we wonder that General SANDERS should have been guilty of avowing it. But a project for the benefit of the Petersburg interest sharpens the General's faculties to an amazing extent, beyond what could be effected by a mere North Carolina work.

"What we have lost."

Had our Legislature made a subscription to the stock, or authorized an endorsement of the bonds of the Manchester Railroad, we have not the slightest doubt that the Legislature of South Carolina would have made a liberal appropriation for the Clewaw branch of forty-five miles long, the construction of which would place our Road in immediate connection with the rich and fertile lands of the Upper Pee Dee, and almost double its prospects of advantage to this place and profit to its stockholders. In view of this state of the case, we think it would be policy to make some present sacrifices in order to place the speedy completion of the Manchester Road beyond the possibility of a doubt, prior to the next meeting of the South Carolina Legislature. After all, perhaps it is better to seek help in the private energies of those immediately interested, than in the State which seems not to care for us, as unfortunately, Wilmington is a North Carolina and not a Virginia town. Perhaps if we could get annexed to South Carolina it might be an advantage, in the eyes of some of our Legislators.

"Sewing Machines."

There used to be a vulgar proverb about its taking nine tailors to make a man, which is likely to be changed into ten tailors making one sewing machine, at least so it is asserted by the patentees of the new "Yankee Notions" in that line. In addition to the rotary machine of LEWIS & BLOCHET, there is now in town at the Washington Hotel, another machine which the assignee of the patent, Mr. MARTIN, of Philadelphia, will no doubt be pleased to exhibit to "all the world and the rest of mankind." If we might venture upon a pun without being suspected of a proclivity to picking pockets, we would say that it does its work sew sew. Both it and the rotary machine are very ingenious pieces of mechanism.—The rotary, we think, is the fastest. The principle is pretty much the same in both.

Arrival of the African, Safety of the Atlantic.

The British steamer *Africa*, arrived at her wharf in New York, on the evening of the 16th inst., with Liverpool dates up to the 1st. The most important intelligence she brings is the safety of the *Atlantic*, most of whose passengers came over in the *Africa*.

It will be recollected that the steamer *Atlantic* left Liverpool on the 28th December. She was then in the steam condition and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale from the W. S. W. at the time of her departure, so much so as to render it impossible to land the pilot. On the 29th Dec., at 11 P. M., she passed Cape Clear and fairly commenced her voyage for America, by plunging at once into a heavy head sea and encountering stormy, strong western gales, which continued without intermission from that time up to the day of the accident, which occurred on the 6th January, at noon, when in latitude 46 12 and longitude 41 West. It blew a strong gale from N. N. W.

At 1 P. M. the engine was stopped, as it was first supposed, by the engineer, on account of the breaking of an eccentric rod to the starboard engine. On examination it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand, but another turn of the wheels proved that the accident was of a serious nature. The main shaft was found to be broken completely, though in a diagonal direction, tearing the starboard tiller block. An additional rod, tearing the starboard tiller block, caused one part of the shaft to lap over the other, thus fracturing both tiller blocks, and rendering the engine perfectly useless. The steamer was at once hoisted to under strong canvas, the wheels lashed, and all hands employed during the night and the following day in sending up her square yards and stripping her wheels of the floats, a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind. The decks at the time were covered with ice. This was accomplished with great exertion. On the 11th and 12th she lay to with hope of a fortification of the storm and a change of wind.

The Captain and all hands were exceedingly anxious to reach some port on the American coast. On the 9th the wind hauled to the northwest, and became a fair breeze, and the ship was able to proceed, and her course shaped for Halifax, 800 miles distant, and New York 1,400 miles. This weather continued until the 10th, when an observation placed the ship 180 miles south and 70 miles west of her position at the time of the accident. A gale now sprung up again from the southwest, and it became necessary to hoist the ship to, for under moderate weather it was evident to all that she could do nothing by the wind adverse under canvas. At 8 o'clock, A. M. of the 11th, a large ship passed below to the eastward, but she either did not see the *Atlantic*, or, if so, took no notice of the signal of distress.

At 10 P. M., after taking an account of the stores on board, and considering the apparent impossibility of reaching America with the ship in her disabled condition, the captain determined, with the assent of his officers and passengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe, and on the 22nd day, nothing occurred of importance. She had strong gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day, and in that interval run 1,400 miles. At 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 22d January, to the great delight of all, she anchored safely in the harbor of Cork, Ireland, which fact alone, when considering the immensity of the ship, her small passengers, light conveniences and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid sea boat, and must add in no small degree to the reputation of her commander for prudent and superior seamanship.

In regard to the conduct of the passengers, under trying circumstances, too much cannot be said. They bore the misfortune with becoming and commendable fortitude and cheerfulness, and testified on leaving her at Cork their highest regards for the noble Captain, and expressed a full conviction that no better steamer could be placed upon the seas.—They all declared the *Atlantic* to be the finest vessel, and expressed a degree of deep gratitude for their safe return, to which, in a great degree, they were indebted to the superior management of Captain West and the surpassing strength of the noble steamer.

The *Atlantic* had on board 550 tons of freight, and a considerable quantity of specie, which the steamer *Cambridge* was chartered to bring over, and probably sailed from Cork direct for New York on the 4th instant.

Before the *Africa* left, arrangements were making to tow the *Atlantic* to Liverpool, for the purpose of having her repaired.

The necessary documents, Louis Napoleon, and the National Assembly are still at variance, and the new Ministry has been forced to resign.

It being three weeks since the previous change of Ministers in Spain, it was full time for the resignation of Navarez, which accordingly took place. Two weeks is the usual duration of a Spanish Ministry. The German question is no less unsettled than it was. The war in Schleswig-Holstein has been discontinued or suspended.

The Jail of Randolph county, at Ashboro', was burned during the night of the 7th inst. It was set fire to by a runaway negro, who was the only person confined in it. His object was, no doubt, to get out. Every effort to get at the negro so as to save him from death proved unavailing; and when informed that he must perish in the flames, he confessed that he was the incendiary, imploring mercy, wrapped his blanket closely around his body, and laid himself down, after which no more was heard, save some piercing shrieks at the falling in of the roof. His body was, of course, entirely consumed. The building is destroyed, being cracked in several places.

FIRST CASE IN OHIO.—The first case under the present Fugitive Slave Law came up in Cincinnati on the 11th inst. It caused considerable excitement, but was finally ended by the woman, claimed as a slave, expressing a desire to return with her master.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—The Portsmouth (Virginia) Whig has hoisted the name of Mr. FILLMORE as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852. We think, after all, Gen. SCOTT will be the next Whig candidate. That party has lost the South at any rate, and must make a bold push to elect by the vote of the North alone, and Scott is their man. He is the GREELY candidate.

The Small Pox is disappearing from Charlotte and other places in the Western part of this State, where it has prevailed for some months.

A large profit has been made by the insurance companies upon goods on board the *Atlantic*, as high as 25 per cent., having been given for insurances against total loss.

Four hundred fine woolled sheep were recently killed by a single farm, near the town of Gates, N. C.

How many are yearly killed in North Carolina, and to what extent does the immense number of dogs operate in preventing the growth of Wool in this State? Until we have fewer dogs, our Woolen Factories must depend upon supplies from abroad.

Our thanks are particularly due to Hon. W. S. ASHE for several valuable documents. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of several papers from Hon. SAMUEL HUNTER and LEWIS CASS of the Senate, and Mr. ORR of the House.

There are two very fine Hotels in Goldsboro'. The old Dinner and Breakfast house, kept by Mrs. BURDEN, and a new house just opened by Jas. GRISWOLD, Esq. They are both excellent houses, and no doubt will do a good business. Goldsboro' is advancing very fast.

We notice that REYUS EDMONSON, Esq., the worthy Postmaster at Goldsboro', has been turned out on account of his being a Democrat, to make room for Mr. GRISWOLD, Jr., of Federal politics. Of course there is no proscription in the matter.

Mr. MCLENNAN on Water Street, has presented us with a bottle of Champagne Cider, which we have no doubt is a first rate article, and we are rather tempted to try it, notwithstanding we believe in temperance. He has several dozen "of the same sort left."

P. S.—We have just had the article tested by a friend, and he pronounces it to be "good."

Negro Riot in Boston.

The Boston people have again showed their respect for the laws and the Union, by allowing the first to be trampled on by a set of filthy negroes, and the last to be put in jeopardy by allowing the provisions of the Constitution to be set at naught. The Boston people and press may whine as many apologies as they please; it is evident that the negroes must have had the concurrence of the public in their audacious violation of all law and decency. Boston is abolition and branch—abolition to the back-bone. The President has issued the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States. Whereas, information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together, for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did at Boston, Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month, make a violent assault on the marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, for the district of Massachusetts, in the court-house, and did overcome the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully held by the said marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the marshal and his deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner.

And I do, especially, direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in to this flagitious offence. And I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, this 18th day of February, 1851.

[L. S.] MILLARD FILLMORE.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

THE SAFETY OF THE ATLANTIC.—It will be seen by the Foreign news brought by the *Africa*, that the *Atlantic* is safe, having arrived at Cork, Ireland.—The deep feeling with which the fate of this vessel has been regarded, will give interest to the extracts we have made from the northern papers, showing the excitement upon the receipt of the news of her safety. New York was almost as much stirred up as though a dancing girl had arrived. The deepest and most sincere feelings were entertained by the underwriters, who had insured her cargo. There was also one young woman who had a brother on board, a freeman, who displayed considerable emotion. The poor girl was not fashionable, and knew no better.

From the Washington Union.

Boston Again Disgraced.

If the following article, taken from the columns of the New York Herald, be substantially correct, the city of Boston has again been made the theatre of a disgraceful negro riot, and negro triumph over the law. We hope the excesses have been exaggerated, but we much fear they are too true. It is evident that the officers have, on this occasion, as before, been grossly negligent or incompetent. Surrounded by an excited gang of negroes, they should have been prepared for the worst. Instead of that course, they seem to have been taken by surprise, and disarmed almost without an effort. While such dastardly conduct is displayed in the face of these negro ruffians, they will be emboldened to still further outrages, and will soon trample not only on the federal laws, but on those of the State that tolerate such brazen acquiescence. Where is the spirit of the "tea boys"? Where has fled the gallant energy of Bunker Hill? Is Boston about to sink into the wretched vassalage of St. Domingo? What will the President say to this new evidence of his marshal's energy and management, or of his deputies? Is this the sort of men on whom he relies to execute the laws of the land?

Unless the community of Boston or the authority of the State has taken the prompt method of arresting the rioters, and vindicating the majesty of the law, does it not become the duty of the President to put down such riots by marching troops to Boston, or calling on the State authorities to execute the law? And does it not become the duty of Congress to provide prisons in every State which closes the doors of their prison-houses to the confinement or safe-keeping of those who are arrested under the laws of Congress?

From the New York Herald.

Arrest of another Fugitive Slave.—Riot and Rescue of the Fugitive.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1851.—Deputy Marshal Riley and assistants arrested at Corn Hill Colive House, on a warrant issued by the United States commissioner, G. T. Curtis, on a complaint that said Wilkins is a fugitive slave. He was taken with no opposition, and carried immediately to the United States court house.

The news of the arrest spread rapidly, and the court room was speedily filled by a large crowd of rapt excited spectators. The examination, however, went off quietly. Seth J. Thoms appeared for the claimant, and Messrs. Small, Ellis Grey, Corning, and others for the detainer.

From the documents offered by the claimant, it appeared that the accused was the property of John Deboe, pursuer in the United States navy, of Virginia, and that he escaped in May, 1850. The deposition was to the effect that the claimant had seen the prisoner in Boston, and that he had been rescued from Norfolk. The counsel for the defence asked for a postponement in order to prepare testimony. This was granted, and Tuesday next, at 10, A. M., was assigned for the examination.

The deputy marshal ordered the room to be cleared of spectators, which was gradually done. The prisoner remained in the custody of a dozen men, as by a law of the State, the jail cannot be used to imprison fugitive slaves.

His counsel wishing to consult with him, they were readily admitted to the room, to the number of half a dozen. They remained about an hour; and in the mean time a large crowd of negroes gathered upon the outside, blocking up the entrance to the court-room; and as the door was opened to let the last lawyers leave the room, the mob from without suddenly rushed in, seized and knocked down the officers in keeping, and fled the court-room. The prisoner himself was frightened at their demonic appearance, and fled, with a cry of murder, to the farther end of the room. He was, however, secured by the mob—who had speedily silenced the opposition of the few officers in the room—and taken in triumph down the stairs, and into the street. The officers did not attempt to follow; and with shouts of triumph the mob hurried off with the fugitive, and were last seen in the vicinity of Belknap street, where negroes chiefly congregate.

While the mob was in the court-room, the sword of the marshal, hanging in the sheath over his desk, was taken by one of them and flourished over the heads of the officers. It was afterwards found in the street. The mob showed no weapons, though a number of the negroes boasted of having revolvers in their possession. One negro, in his flight, dropped his knife.

There were several white persons in the mob, but they did not appear to act in the rescue. The rescue, of course, caused great excitement throughout the city, as one of the most daring outrages upon law and order ever enacted. It is thought impossible to re-arrest the fugitive, as his friends have no doubt hurried him off ere this to the Canadian frontier. United States Marshal Devant is absent at Washington.

Congress.

The most important measure under discussion during the past week, has been the river and harbor bill, which contemplates an appropriation of two millions of dollars for the purpose of internal improvements. It is contended by the advocates of the bill that the works for which appropriations are to be made are of a national character, and not merely local. We fear that it will be got through the House by the combined new State and tariff interests; the first, because the money will be spent chiefly upon the Western lakes and rivers, and the last because they want to embarrass the treasury, and thus create a necessity for an increase of the tariff. The Senate has been remodeling the postage bill of the House. Its passage is doubtful. Father Ritchie has not yet got his relief from Congress—hope he may. But about fourteen days remain of this session, and the appropriation bills have not been touched. The slavery question has been brought up in the Senate by a resolution introduced by Mr. Clay, calling for information in relation to the riot in Boston. Some little sparring took place between Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, and Jefferson Davis of Mississippi.

FIRE.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Friday evening last, fire was issuing from the roof of the house occupied by Dr. W. W. Harris, situated on Second street, between Orange and Ann. The building, being of wood, was entirely destroyed.—The greater part of the furniture was saved. Mr. Isaac Northrop was the owner of the house. His loss is about \$1500. There was no insurance on the property.

The alarm on Monday night proceeded from the burning of a small negro house above the Railroad.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Allow me through your journal to answer the following questions, which are often proposed, relative to the properties and uses of Guano.

1st. What are its constituent proportions?
2d. On what crops does it act the best?

3d. Is it best used alone, or in combination with other substances?

4th. If best combined, with what?

5th. In what manner should it be applied to the corn crop?

6th. Is it lasting in its effects, and when procured in an adulterated state?

In answer to question 1st, I give the analysis of VOLCKEL:

Urate of ammonia..... 9.0
Oxalate of ammonia..... 10.0
Oxalate of lime..... 7.0
Phosphate of ammonia..... 6.0
Phosphate of magnesia and ammonia..... 2.6
Sulphate of potash..... 5.5
Sulphate of soda..... 3.8
Sal ammonia..... 4.2
Phosphate of lime..... 14.3
Clay and sand..... 4.7

Organic substance not estimated, containing 12 per cent. of matter not insoluble in water; soluble salts of iron in small quantities and water.

To question 2nd, I answer, I have witnessed its best effects on the wheat crop, though I have many certificates proving its usefulness on corn, sweet potatoes, buckwheat, and barley. In the month of March, 1850, I made the tour of Long Island, N. Y. While passing along on the South side of the island, from West to East, where the soil is quite sandy, I noticed the wheat fields were clothed in a verdure such as I had no thought of seeing so early in the season. Seldom have I seen a more luxuriant growth even in the month of May, on loamy soils. This, I was repeatedly told, was the result of an application of about 250 lbs. Guano per acre. Similar results from its use have been manifested in New Jersey. Gen. UDALL, a prominent farmer, near Babylon, L. I. assured me that he received larger profits from Guano—spread broadcast upon barley, 240 lbs. per acre—than from any other fertilizer he had ever used. From 17 acres of poor land, plowed but once, the seed and guano harrowed in, he realized near 750 bushels of barley. This experiment proved so successful, that he intended to use three times the quantity the present that he had the past year.—Guano has been profitably used as a top dressing for meadows, especially in England, where it has for that purpose been more thoroughly tested than in this country. On the whole, its results, if properly applied, will be favorable to the growth of nearly all the grains and plants that are cultivated in the United States, especially on soils that are deficient in potash or phosphate of lime.

Ans. 3d. I believe it is generally admitted that there is an advantage in mixing it with other substances, for by thus doing the light or volatile qualities are prevented from escaping, which they would do had they no absorbing agent. In its natural state, it is so highly charged with ammonia as to make it a disagreeable task to apply it by hand. By combining it, this difficulty is removed.

Ans. 4th. It should be prepared by sifting it through a sieve that is sufficiently fine to retain all the lumps. These should be broken fine and sifted as before. When the whole is made fine, three times the quantity of good earth may be sifted, through a coarser sieve, upon the guano, and the whole thoroughly mixed, and suffered to remain a few days—weeks would be better. This operation should be performed under cover. The earth will absorb the volatile properties of the guano, and become in itself an excellent fertilizer.

Ans. 5th. When Guano is to be applied to corn in the hill, one table-spoonful of the preparation should be put in the check or hole, and lightly covered with earth, in order to prevent the kernel from coming in contact with the Guano, then drop and cover the corn in the usual way. If applied as a top dressing for corn, care must be taken to keep the Guano from the stalk, otherwise the alkali may injure the plant.

Ans. 6th. The component parts of Guano are such as to give assurance that it will enter at once upon its office as a fertilizer. If the crop to which it is applied requires all its efforts to sustain its life and bring it to maturity, it has them. Guano has no decomposing operations to pass through, consequently yields its influence immediately to the plant. Its durability, therefore, as a fertilizer, depends much upon the soil and crop to which it is applied. It is not reasonable to suppose that any manure that is quick and vigorous, can be as lasting as those that have to pass through the several stages of decomposition. It will be understood that Guano acts to act, and other manures are getting ready to act, consequently it will be sooner exhausted.

Ans. 7th. It has been said, and probably with much truth, that Guano is sometimes adulterated and sold to those who are not judges of the article. It is difficult to ascertain where or by whom the adulterating process is carried on. I am not willing to believe that gentlemen who import it are so base, neither do I believe it done on shipboard or in Peru. The only places to which I can see with confidence direct those wishing to purchase, are respectable warehouses, where impositions are never practiced. If I may depend upon the opinions of either practical or scientific men, pure Guano, both Peruvian and Patagonian, may be found at the Agricultural Warehouse of A. B. ALLEN & Co., 189 Water-st. N. Y.

Yours respectfully,
A. SHERMAN.

P. S. In one of his agricultural lectures, Professor MAPES, of N. J., gave it as his opinion that a ton of pure Peruvian Guano, which might be had at the above named house, was worth more than twenty loads of barn-yard manure.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 16.

Safety of the Steamship *Atlantic*.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa* at this port last evening, we received the most welcome and gratifying intelligence that it has been our pleasure to place before our readers, namely—the safety of the steamship *Atlantic*. We congratulate our readers and the community at large, on the receipt of this welcome intelligence. The details will be found in a narrative of the accident which happened to the *Atlantic*, in a letter from her first officer, Mr. Shufeldt, which we published in yesterday's paper.

Now, having made this joyful announcement, let us describe, if we can, the sensation which the arrival of the *Africa*, and the expectation of her bringing intelligence of the *Atlantic*, created in New York and vicinity.

No sooner were the guns of the *Africa* heard in the city, than hundreds and we may say thousands, of our citizens rushed to the Battery and to all the docks on the North River, from the depot of the Collins line of steamships to Cattle Garden, to ascertain whether the *Atlantic* had been heard from. They were tantalized by the reports of the *Africa's* guns, as they were fired, one after another, for upwards of an hour, and made eyes strained in looking for the blue and red lights of the vessel, and the masts of the Collins line. At length a steamship was seen approaching the city from Quarantine; but the signals which she bore were not those of the *Atlantic* or any vessel of the Collins line. "But if this is not the *Atlantic* it must be the *Africa*, and she will, no doubt, bring good news of the *Atlantic*," argued the more intelligent of the anxious multitude. It was the *Africa*; and as she came up the bay, firing gun after gun, it was believed, by the thousands on the look-out, that that vessel would not expend so much powder to announce her own arrival only. "It must be that the *Africa* brings good news of the *Atlantic*, or she would not fire so many guns," said the multitude. "What can it mean—that the object of this uncommon firing?" was the enquiry on every side; and the response was, "The *Atlantic* is safe—the *Atlantic* has been heard from!" Soon the *Africa* approached her dock in Jersey City; but she did not stop there, but sailed on to satisfy the impetuosity of the thousands who felt as if every moment was an hour, until her arrival.

At length the *Africa* approached her dock in Jersey City; and when she got within hailing distance, one of the officers ascended the paddle-box, and with his trumpet announced: "The *Atlantic* is safe; she has put into Cork with a broken shaft," a shout of rejoicing at once went up, which made the welkin ring, which was continued for several minutes. During all this time the crowd grew larger, while many of those who heard the glad news ran to tell it to their families and friends. The people seemed literally wild with excitement; but there was one who seemed supremely happy. A young woman was among the first upon the dock, who seemed more than all others, anxious for the fate of the *Atlantic*. She had a brother on board, who was engaged as freeman, and so great has been her anxiety, that for several days she has almost entirely abstained from food. As soon as the vessel was proclaimed safe, she hurried to the dock, and was the first to embrace her home, to convey the glad tidings of joy to her aged mother, whose anxiety had not been less than her own. It is a long time since such a scene of excitement was witnessed in Jersey City, and all of every rank and condition, male and female, partook of the general joy.

But what shall we say of the excitement which the account of the safety of the *Atlantic* created in New York, and especially in the lower part of the city? No sooner were the guns of the *Africa* heard, than every one living on the north side of the city hurried to the docks, and were the first to greet the North river, and eagerly sought for any information concerning this favorite vessel. The publication of this paper was crowded to such an extent that it was with great difficulty the gentlemen connected with the establishment could find a way of ingress or egress. From the docks, the excitement was carried to all parts of the city. The "Atlantic is safe" was announced from the stages of the different theatres. The performances were temporarily suspended in those places of amusement, by the cheering which ensued; and out of doors, the well-to-do, and the poor, were all engaged in the cry, that "the *Atlantic* is safe," until every corner in the city was acquainted with the gratifying intelligence.

We confine ourselves within the limits of truth and fact, when we say that every man, woman, and child in our great metropolis, went to bed last night with a "thank God" on their lips that the *Atlantic* was safe.

The *Atlantic*, it seems, experienced a similar accident to that which the steamship *Niagara*, of the Cunard line, met with about a year ago, and which disabled her on her trip to New York.

Organization of the State Legislature.—Gen. Cass re-elected to the Senate on the first day of the Session.

LANSING, February 5, 1851. I wrote to you yesterday that the Legislature would complete their organization to-day, and in all probability, Gen. Cass would be re-elected United States Senator on the first day of the session. That prediction has been fully verified.

The caucus of the democratic members of the House of Representatives, held this morning, nominating Mr. Bingham, of New York, as the candidate of Monroe, as their candidate for speaker; Daniel P. Bushnell, of Wayne, for clerk; Wm. V. Phelps, the talented editor of the *Pontiac Jacksonian*, enrolling and engrossing clerk; and Alfred W. Johnson, of Berrien, for sergeant-at-arms. Immediately after the caucus, the officers of the House met, and Mr. Turner, of Saginaw, (one of the members elected by the Advertiser as hostile to Gen. Cass), moved that the caucus proceed to the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. The motion was seconded by Mr. Cass of Ionia, (also included in that list), and prevailed without a dissenting voice. A caucus took place, and every member of the caucus voted for Gen. Lewis Cass.

The house, after electing permanent officers, proceeded directly to the nomination of United States Senator. Gen. Cass received every democratic vote save one. Mr. Barnes, from Monroe, free-soil democrat, voted for Gov. Rawson. John Bacon, an old member from Ontonagon, voted for Gen. Cass, in opposition to the caucus candidate of the whig members, Joseph R. Williams. Mr. Bacon has been censured not a little for this vote; but it does not seem to disturb his natural equanimity to any great extent. He is a whig in feeling and sentiment, but doubtless considers that it was asking a little too much of an independent national man to vote for such a compound of political *isms* as that same Joseph R. Williams.

Gov. Ponten called the Senate to order at about 11 o'clock. An adjournment took place till 2 p. m. Very soon after the commencement of the afternoon session, Mr. Shogmaker offered a resolution that the senate "proceed forthwith" to the election of United States Senator. It was adopted without objection. No caucus was held by the democratic members of the Senate, but Gen. Cass received the entire democratic vote; and he declared that he would vote on the part of the senate. The whig senators voted for Joseph R. Williams, and Mr. Christianity for Kinsey S. Bingham. Mr. Bingham was the regular free-soil nominee, and was as such sustained by the vote of that entire party in the senate. The two houses met in joint convention to compare nominations for United States Senator, and Gen. Cass was declared duly elected United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

This election of Gen. Cass upon the first day of the session, is a merited compliment to that distinguished statesman, and a great triumph for the whig cause. Those who have been endeavoring to create a division in the ranks of the democracy upon that question. Whig papers for months have been filled with predictions of his defeat, and with statements to the effect that the return of Cass to the Senate would be opposed by a part of the democratic party. A strong effort was made to throw a vote for Mr. Bingham, hoping that by means to draw off from the democratic strength voters to secure his election. The earliest moment was accordingly seized by democrats of the Legislature to demonstrate their attachment to that noble statesman, by whom they and the people of our State have been so faithfully represented in the national councils. General Cass returned to the Senate with the unanimous endorsement of the representatives of the Michigan democracy.

A disappointed old bachelor out West says it makes little difference whether a man commits suicide or matrimony! In one case he loses his life, and in the other his breeches.

Gold is an idol, worshipped in all climates without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite.

From the Washington Union.

The River and Harbor Bill.

Our time has been so fully occupied for the last few days that we have not called attention to the fact that the river and harbor bill is now pending in the House of Representatives. We have not seen the bill, and we do not know the particular appropriations it contains, nor do we know the aggregate sum it proposes to appropriate. Our opinion of this species of legislation has been expressed too often to need repetition. If it was desirable for the federal government to engage in an extended system of internal improvements, we think with Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Polk that the construction should first be amended, in order to confer

An Act Concerning Pilots.

[illegible]

NEW HAVEN. *Be it further enacted, That all laws heretofore passed giving power to the Commissioners of Navigation in New Haven county, to regulate pilotage so far as the same shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and so far as the same are hereby repealed.*

§ 5. *Be it further enacted, That all vessels engaged in the coast trade, and all the crews thereof, shall be required to raise the flag designated in this act, by which the Pilots may know that their services are not required, on all occasions when the said vessels appear upon the coast of North Carolina.*

§ 6. *Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification in General Assembly, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1851.*

J. J. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
S. S. T. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.
I, WILLIAM A. HILL, Secretary of State, do hereby certify for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, which is on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of February, 1851.

FEB. 21, 1851. (Commercial and Chronicle) 24-4

An Act to Amend the Eighty-eighth Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the said Chapter of the Navigation for the Port of Wilmington shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make and establish all such rules and regulations, and to pass all such orders and decrees, as may be necessary for the execution of the said Act, and as may be necessary for the detection, apprehension or return of the said fugitives, or escaping or attempting to escape from said Port in vessels, and that such Commissioners of Navigation be further authorized and empowered to establish, and from time to time to alter or repeal, any and all such rules, regulations, orders and decrees, as may be necessary for the said purposes, and that the said Harbor Masters (as the case may be) of said Port, for any

persons required of them under any rules, regulations, or orders, made and established by such Commissioners of Navigation concerning the discharge, detention, or return of slaves attempting to escape as aforesaid.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Commissioners of Navigation shall be elected on the first Monday of May in each and every year, by the citizens who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina in the limits of the town of Wilmington; and said election shall be held by the High Sheriff of the county of New Hanover, under and pursuant to the rules and regulations as the election of members of the Legislature.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of the provisions of this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1835.


J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
County of _____

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, passed on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1835.

Feb. 21, 1851. [Commercial and Chronicle.] 21-42

Maxwell,
 February 14th, 1851
 R. BRADLEY, & Co., Executors.
 23-41.

W. L. VAYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL
 For the Cure of
**COUGES, COLDS,
 HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
 WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,
 ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION**
 Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this
 generation to relieve the human life, increase its en-
 joyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none
 can be named of more real value to mankind than this con-
 tribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its
 virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a
 doubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet
 known can so surely comfort and cure the numerous varieties

of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our shores, and which threaten every year to sweep them again, there is no more abundant reason to believe that there has length been a discovery of a remedy which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to do more than to state the facts, and to refer to the evidence in support of them. We would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further equally to the circular which the Agent below has forwarded to the Agents of the various Dispensaries, and to the particular and indubitable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"I have used the *Cherry Pectoral* for many years in many cases of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the treatment of chronic and bronchial difficulties. My opinion is to its superior value in any service, if you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D.

From the Secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Professor Stillman, M.D., Yale College, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., &c. D. C. Doctor, member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of the United States.

"I deem the *Cherry Pectoral* an admirable composition

from some of the best articles in the *Medical Magazine*, and a
 very carefully for the class of diseases it is intended to
 cure."
 —New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.
 "I have been a patient of the S. C. Senate,
 states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful suc-
 cess, to cure an inflammation of the lungs."
 —From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
 —New York, N. Y., April 26, 1850.
 Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell.—Dear Sir: I am now constantly
 using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to
 all other remedies in pulmonary affections. The expec-
 toration of many severe cases I am convinced it will cure
 coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to
 defiance all other remedies.
 I have used it in its use in cases of consumption,
 and consider it much the best remedy known for that dis-
 ease.
 Respectfully yours, L. S. CUSHMAN, M.D.
 Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist,
 Lowell, Mass.
 Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS &
 BROWN, Wholesale Druggists generally throughout the
 South.
 Feb. 21, 1851 21—contd

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S (Clothing Store,
Market Street.)

THE Best Fitting Coats, Pants and Vests—Are
made to measure, in the latest style, at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

A **NOTHER** Arrival.—Ten dozen more of those Patent
"Yoke Seam" Shirts, just opened, at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market Street.

P **LOUGHS** and **Corn Shellers.** 40 No. 10) Ploughs;
19 No. 10) Ploughs;
15 Corn " 2) " 14 "
10 Corn Shellers; 5 Cutting Knives;
Ploughs and Points of all sizes, **Stanton's Right**, will
be sold very low, by **PERCIE & HARTSFIELD.**

B **RANDY, BRANDY.**
2 half pints Barton and Guestiers Cognac Brandy;
do. do. Edgerton's do. do.
4 qr. casks do. do. do.
2 half pints Seignette do. do. do.
4 qr. casks do. do. do.

All the above are now in bond, and will be sold low, by
SAVAGE & McREES.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSEPH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Raleigh, N. C.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county, N. C.
B. S. KNOX, Richmond, Onslow county, N. C.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county, N. C.
LAWSON JONES, Plank Hill, P. O., Lenoir county, N. C.
C. P. WOODARD, Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Meeting.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, assembled at Marion Court House on Wednesday, the 29th of January, 1881.

On motion, Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick, was chosen Chairman, and John McKee, Jr., and Thomas Evans, appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of John McKee, Jr., D. B. McLaughlin, and Gilbert Potter, were appointed to verify proxies and report the number of shares represented.

The committee appointed to verify proxies, through their Chairman reported that 5,163 shares of capital stock were represented, which being a quorum, the Chairman declared the meeting duly organized.

Gen. Harlowe, the President of the Company, read the third annual report of the Directors upon the condition and prospects of the Road.

Col. E. W. Charles, from the committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders to examine the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Treasurer, read a favorable report of the same, upon the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending the 1st January, 1881.

On motion of P. K. Dickinson, the report of the President, with the accompanying exhibits, consisting of the Engineer's and Treasurer's report, and the report of the Committee on books, accounts, and vouchers, were referred to a committee of two from each County and District, to report on the same to the adjourned meeting to-morrow.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the meeting:—From Wilmington and Brunswick, Dr. F. J. Hill and P. K. Dickinson; Columbus, A. F. Powell and James Smith; Marion, S. M. Stevenson and C. W. Miller; Darlington, Jesse Keith and J. A. Byrd; Sumter, J. A. Mayes and A. I. Moses.

On motion of S. M. Stevenson, Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed to report upon the petition of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, for leave to alter the charter of the Company, and to enter into a new charter, and to deliver a report thereon to the next annual meeting of the Stockholders.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee under the resolution: J. E. Gregg, A. Smith, J. A. Taylor, Isham Watson, and W. A. Muldrow.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday, 9 o'clock, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Gregg, from the Special Committee to whom it was referred to report upon the interest account of the Treasurer's report, presented the report of the same, as follows:

The undersigned, a committee appointed to examine the resolution of the Stockholders passed at their meeting held at Darlington Court House, in June, 1878, with regard to the alteration of the charter of the Company, and to enter into a new charter, and to deliver a report thereon to the next annual meeting of the Stockholders, beg leave to report: That we believe those resolutions to have been passed in writing, and to have been carried by a vote of 100 to 10.

On motion of Gen. Harlowe, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft by-laws for the Company.

On motion of Mr. Moses, Resolved, That in all meetings of this Company, no person shall be allowed to vote, unless he be a stockholder in his own right in the Company, and that no proxies shall be recognized as valid unless in writing.

Agreed to.

On motion of Gen. Harlowe, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft by-laws for the Company.

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The Committee upon officers, though their Chairman made their report. The following gentlemen were nominated by the Committee:

For President, W. W. Harlowe.
For Directors:—Wilmington—N. N. Nixon, John A. Taylor, H. Nutt, T. D. Walker.
Columbus—Alfred Smith.
Darlington—E. H. Gregg.
Sumter—J. E. Moore, W. Charles, G. I. W. McCall.
On having received a majority of votes were duly elected.

Mr. McLaughlin being called to the Chair, Dr. F. J. Hill introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company be held at Marion Court House on Wednesday, the 29th of January, 1882.

On motion of Gen. Wheeler, it was Resolved, That this Convention have learned with regret the inability of Gov. Dudley, from feeble health, to continue his duties as Governor of this State; and that they tender him an expression of their high regard for his past efficient services, and that a copy of this resolution, together with the proceedings of this Convention, be transmitted to Gov. Dudley.

On motion of J. E. Gregg, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the current year, and report to the next annual meeting of the Stockholders.

The Chair appointed Henry Nutt, Col. Baldwin, and Wm. Evans, as committee under the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Stockholders be held at Marion Court House on Wednesday, the 29th of January, 1882.

On motion of Gen. Harlowe, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman for the able and courteous manner in which he has conducted the deliberations of this Convention.

Resolved further, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Secretaries for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

F. J. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCKEE, JR., Secretary.
THOMAS EVANS, Secretary.

BANKS.—The Banker's Magazine gives the annexed statement of the Banks in the United States:

State.	No. of Banks.	Capital.
Maine	35	\$3,428,000
New Hampshire	22	2,200,000
Vermont	25	2,225,000
Massachusetts	130	38,200,000
Rhode Island	63	11,179,572
Connecticut	42	10,732,101
New York	185	4,976,865
Delaware	9	1,440,000
Louisiana	5	16,600,000
Mississippi	29	8,751,800
Pennsylvania	58	18,609,781
Georgia	17	5,829,215
Alabama	13	2,000,000
Tennessee	21	2,082,910
North Carolina	35	9,713,100
South Carolina	19	3,650,000
Virginia	14	11,431,125
District of Columbia	1	1,182,300
Missouri	1	100,000
Kentucky	26	7,427,170
Indiana	2	2,000,000
Illinois	15	2,082,910
Ohio	21	5,163,107
Michigan	6	1,208,751
Iowa	1	225,000
Wisconsin	1	300,000
Minnesota	6	762,000
Total	865	\$226,902,222

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—Gen. Quitman in Court.—The U. S. Circuit Court, at New Orleans, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, while Mr. Benjamin was proceeding with the argument in the case against John Henderson, Gen. John A. Quitman, late Governor of the State of Mississippi, appeared in court, accompanied by Mr. Fielding Davis, the U. S. Marshal, for the Southern District of Mississippi, and the Hon. A. T. McMurry, a distinguished lawyer from Natchez and a former partner of Gen. Quitman.

The U. S. Marshal, Fielding Davis, having returned to the Court, and Gen. Quitman, having taken the oath and stated, waiving the reading of the indictment, he desired to enter the plea of not guilty, and should demand a speedy trial, as he had resigned his office as Governor, for the purpose of obeying the summons of the court. He desired to be bailed, and to be released from custody, and to be recognized to appear from day to day until his trial.

The court ordered the clerk, Mr. J. W. Gurley, to take the recognizance of Gen. Quitman, in the sum of \$1,000. The General then entered into bond, with Mr. Henry W. Hill as surety.

Mr. Benjamin then resumed his argument.—**Reg.**

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—The Memphis Eagle of Wednesday, 5th inst. states, that over \$200,000 have been subscribed to this road—that the old Decatur road has been bought for \$75,000—that the next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in New Orleans, and that the corporation of Memphis are discussing the proposition to advance by 1st April \$200,000 to the \$500,000 city subscribable, and that, if this advancement is made, it is probable the road will be completed from Memphis to Huntsville within the next fifteen months.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" concludes a discussion about the Galleries, and "Popping the question, as a new remedy for faintness!" as follows: "The world may laugh as it will at timidity, and rail at the money-getter who is content with a few dollars, and every subscriber to stock who fails to call upon the Engineer and Treasurer for a share of the road, and shall be presumed to have made his election to pay in money, and be dealt with as a delinquent subscriber."

With a view of having a large number of Road (for the city rail route) in readiness for the Iron daily expected, we suggest that, when it cannot be done otherwise, such funds as may be under the control of the Board be used for that purpose.

4th. Of the greatest importance in our estimation is the construction of the Bridge across the Great Pee Dee River, and we earnestly recommend that the means of the Company be used for the earliest period that the means of the Company will justify the contract for the accomplishment of the work.

5th. Fully impressed with the importance of the speedy completion of the whole Road, your Committee, after much deliberation and a thorough discussion of the subject, unanimously recommend that as soon as a sense of the required majority can be obtained, authorizing the act, the issuing of the bonds of the Company, payable in ten or twenty years, for the sum of \$200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) as necessary to accomplish the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HILL, Chairman.

Moved by D. B. McLaughlin that the report by laid on the table.—**Rejected.**

Moved by Gen. E. B. Wheeler, that the report of the committee be adopted, which, on motion of Jesse Keith was so amended as to be taken up by sections which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. McLaughlin moved the following amendment to the 5th section—provided, that the President and Directors of the company shall first be authorized and required to offer equally advantageous terms to such persons as may be willing to take new stock and to pay up the cash in full for the same; provided also, that the President and Directors be the means of forwarding the progress of the Road.

Mr. Mullins moved the following amendment to the above amendment.

Resolved, That there be an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the company to convene at

Resolved, That all stock subscribed between this time and the next meeting of Stockholders this Company agree to pay interest in cash at the rate of 5 per cent per annum until the completion of the Road. The vote being called the amendments were rejected.

The vote being put upon the original question, after much debate was agreed to.

Mr. Mullins moved the following Resolution: Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be convened at Marion C. H., on Wednesday after the second Monday in March.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to receive subscriptions of the Stockholder, at par value, for cash paid in advance, pledging the faith of the company for the payment of the same, and to receive the same until the completion of the Road, reserving the right to mortgage the Road for the payment of such amounts of Bonds as they may hereafter think proper to issue.

Agreed to.

Mr. McLaughlin moved that a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Concluded in.

Agriculture.

From the Southern Cultivator for January.
Wool-growing in the Low Latitudes of the U. S.
We have before us an article from the pen of Mark E. Cockrill, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., a distinguished wool-grower, on the subject above named, which abounds in interesting facts and suggestions. It is written in reply to remarks contained in the Patent Office report for 1848, made by Mr. Fleischmann and Mr. Burke, in which Mr. Cockrill successfully maintains his position previously assumed, to the effect, "that the United States are a better wool-growing country than any portion of Europe; that the low latitudes have advantages over the high, and will produce finer wool; and also that as fine wool is now grown in the United States as can be found in the world."

It will be admitted that this is taking a bold stand in opposition to the generally received opinions on the production of fine wool; and those who will reject to see their beloved South possess another great staple cannot but wish to have the facts and reasons which support this favorable view of sheep-husbandry in "the low latitudes" of the U. S.

Mr. Cockrill, in his article, published in the Patent Office Report for 1848, Mr. C. stated "that he had studied this question with diligence for 35 years, and believed he had come to a correct conclusion; but then Commissioner, Hon. E. Burke, decided that "I was wrong and most decidedly mistaken in this whole matter. To settle the question of the relative fitness of the best specimens of Saxony wool brought into this country by Mr. Fleischmann himself, and samples from his own flock, and the flocks of others, in the only fair way to test wool, Mr. C. had an accurate measurement made by Mr. Browne of Philadelphia, of 65 samples; and with the following results:

Common American wool measures 500 piles to the inch, i. e. 500 fibres of wool placed side by side make an inch. Wool of Leicester sheep (England) 500; Irish long wool 560; of Ouessa 750; three quarters American Saxony 1041.

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ding wool-growing or stock rearing before the farmer is asked to give up his abundance of forage for his sheep or other animals, the year round. There is lying on our table a communication from Mr. E. Ford of Spring College, Marion county, Mississippi, in which sheep-husbandry in the piney woods of that State is spoken favorably of. It is a subject on which some gentleman in that region might express his opinion as an essential service, by writing an article for the Cultivator. Some commentators have expressed the opinion that the uncle of Columella introduced Merino sheep from Africa into Spain; and that this race of sheep were first improved in the region about Carthage, from which the Romans got so much of their knowledge of farm economy.

It is inclined to believe that this opinion is well founded, and that the production of fine wool at the South will one day rival in value that of cotton.—Men of moderate means can start sheep-husbandry without going into debt; and millions of acres now yielding nothing to agriculture, nothing to manufactures or commerce, can be made eminently useful to the owners, by affording sustenance to millions of sheep. They multiply with extraordinary rapidity under the most favorable circumstances. Food, shelter, water and salt, are the elements of success. In addition to grass and turneps, peas can be grown auxiliary to the farmer, as most agreeably to the sheep. Nor will the expense of their cultivation be objectionable, when their power to enrich the soil for cotton and grain crops is fairly tested. We are looking for a plain and feasible system of COMBINED TILLAGE AND HUSBANDRY, that will steadily improve all the arable lands at the South, which need improvement. Thirty years of observation at the North, and the experience of many thousands have proved there, the wisdom of keeping sheep in connection with wheat-culture.

Wool now brings a remunerating price, and the consumption exceeds the home production some twenty millions of pounds, to say nothing of the immense quantities of woolen goods in the United States. A fair lot of sheep will clip an average of a dollar's worth of wool per annum a head. A sheep whose fleece is worth only 20 cents a pound, should yield 5 pounds a year; and if it is worth 25 cents four pounds will answer, and so on. There are large flocks which turn out an average of \$1 worth of wool per acre of land. The sheepman, of course, must depend on the price of the article in the market.

In the matter of keeping sheep in good health, care must be had not to permit too many in a small enclosure, to visit the atmosphere, or trample the grass which they are to eat. Small flocks of from 75 to 100 head, much better than those of 200 or 300 head crowding together in a small space.—Pure air is indispensable to health, and a plenty of food is indispensable to the growth of flesh and wool at a profitable rate. But no one point is more important than to keep sheep free from all burrs and thistles, which greatly deteriorate the value of the staple. This is easily effected at the South, and should be a fleece which if clean would sell at 25 cents a pound, will bring but 12 cents.

From the American Farmer.

There is so much practical common sense—so much utility—in the following article, which we copy from the "Southern Cultivator," published in August, Georgia, that we feel constrained by a sense of duty to lay it before our readers:

"DRAINING.—It is not land alone that requires to be drained; for though the soil is scarcely a farmer who is not in some degree afflicted with the water, and therefore unproductive, losing forever the interest on the money he values it at, yet it has well said, that a general enlightened education is equally necessary to drain the farmer's mind of obsolete prejudices. And the best system that could be devised to establish a good system of education, to those selected for West Point, (there to be educated at the farmer's expense) only substituting the art of tillage for tactics. All else is exactly adapted to prepare the student, in the most efficient manner, to become an active, valuable citizen—useful and honorable to his country. A West Point education makes him a botanist in a measure, a geologist, a chemist, a mathematician, and a civil engineer; prepares him to examine the qualities of land, the strength of timber, to build roads, and to plan canals, to construct bridges and farm-buildings, and to pronounce upon the proportions of space and the value of materials. All this is the fruit of a general West Point education, and every farmer of sense and spirit should insist on one school in each State, where men should be reared to go out annually all over the country, carrying with them this sort of knowledge, and prepared to teach in their common schools."

The Barber of Dunse.

A gentleman possessing an uncommon share of wit and humor, had occasion to lodge for the night in company with some friends, at an inn of a town, which, he said,